

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

8

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Departure of Gen. Halleck—His Farewell Address to the Armies of the West—Gen. Grant Assigned to the Command of all the Forces in Kentucky, West Tennessee and Mississippi—Retrograde Movements on the Memphis and Ohio Railroads, etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Miss., July 17, 1862.

The announcement in my last of an early departure of Gen. Halleck for the North has been verified. Having completed yesterday afternoon, in all its details, the transfer of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, the transfer of his forces, mentioned in the special order, given further below, to Gen. Grant, he gave orders to prepare for his departure at 8 o'clock this morning, and accordingly he left at the appointed hour by special train for Columbus.

Whether it was owing to the suddenness of the General's departure, or to the violent rain-storm that prevailed from last evening until a short time before the train left, no demonstration whatever attended the farewell of the Commander-in-Chief.

The total absence of all manifestations of either private affection or official regard imparted, indeed, to the last scene of Gen. Halleck's first campaign in this war, a gloomy, chilling character. No roarings salutes, no parading of troops, no drooping banners, no arms presented, no even a military cheer relieved the dreariness of the occasion. An humble exit from a mighty stage, forthwith.

A crowd of about fifty officers, soldiers, and citizens were all that witnessed it. About a quarter before 8, a wagon drove up with the baggage of the General and his family, and shortly afterward, the latter—Gen. Culver, Chief of Staff, Col. Kelton, and Aide-de-Camp Throckmorton—made their way afoul through the mud from their quarters to the depot. A few moments later, and Gen. Halleck appeared alone, in undress uniform, with out any insignia of rank, carrying an umbrella instead of a sword, and complacently putting his inevitable cigar, and forthwith stepped into the car reserved for the party, and quietly took his seat in a corner. The crowd of citizens closed around the door to get a good last, long stare at the General, and pushed, and elbowed, and whispered comments around, until "All aboard" of the conductor resounded. Upon the starting signal, the General came to the door, shook hands with a few, bowed to others, and was slowly steamed out of sight.

And thus vanished from the sight of his armies the grid of the fortresses of the war in the Great West—the man that, next to the President, held for many months the most responsible, and important, and independent position in the command—a position the height and greatness of which might have satisfied the loftiest aspirations of the most ambitious of men. Will he come back? Will he be transferred to other spheres of duty? Has he fulfilled his great trust in a manner that will secure him the praise of history? We all question that naturally suggest themselves, without satisfactory answer. As to his destination, all we know is, that he is going first to St. Louis, and then to Washington. Whether he will be Secretary Stanton's successor; whether he merely goes to Washington for purposes of consultation; whether he will cooperate with McClellan in a secret attempt to rescue Richmond, your read us will probably know sooner than your correspondent.

The special train that carried the General-in-Chief and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HARANGUE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 162.—The Major-General commanding the Department of the Missouri, commands the Army of the West in the immediate command of the Army of the Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade and part of his staff away consisted of a locomotive and a couple of ordinary box-cars, with one of which the distinguished party had not put up, as all other travelers on military railroads in these parts. The other car was filled with cotton. The train was entirely without guard, and one could not help thinking what a splendid half-had-down bold Redskin made.

The soldiers have nobly done their duty, and proved themselves equal to any man. The commanding general deserves to express to the commanders of army corps, and to the heads of state, his warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers have accomplished much toward repelling this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed that under the blessing of God, you will still be successful.

The following validating order was sent to the Government printing-office in this place yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MICHIGAN ARMY.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General Grant, in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and South-West, invites to express to them his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited in the field, and especially during the recent battles, and in the capture of Fort Donelson, New-Market, and Island No. 10, and when partially milled they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him in retreat to the Reservoirs of the Tennessee.

THE INDEPENDENCE HERALD of July 6, 1862, contains two very curious letters, written in April and May by Mr. Honesta, a citizen of Belgium, who had been staying some time in Texas, who, who had tried to escape the horrors of civil war by seeking refuge in Mexico. "We have received two of his letters," says *L'Indépendance*, "and if they did not emanate from one of our countrymen whose good name and character are known to all, we would hesitate to publish statements which seem too horrible for credence. But we cannot doubt their truth, and print them to show the kind of men and the cause that the partisans of American Secessionists would defend." See *Evening Post* translate those letters, which are so well authenticated.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 17, 1862.

"You probably have conjectured that the blockade